been drawn doubtless the majority would have been still larger.

"I do not know of any case," continued Mr. Magee, "where such lines were drawn. In Lancaster County, where there has been some newspaper controversy on the subject, the Crawford County system of voting prevails, each person voting direct for the candidate at the primaries, just he votes for him when he is declared the nominee, and as there has always been several factions in the party in that county, there has been more or less controversy, but such disputes have always been settled by the result of the primary, and the county has come up regularly with her accustomed Republican majority. I don't know to what extent the former independent movement will be represented in the coming Republican State Convention, but I do know that such convention has been fairly made up, and that it is likely to frame a platform and nominate candidates which Republicans will have every reason to support. As to such candidates it is impossible to make any intelligent prediction. The selection of nominees will be a matter of conference. There is no lack of good material. It would be strange if out of it acceptable candidates could not be chosen."

"Do you think the labor and temperance issues will affect the result?"

"No. The labor reformers may keep up their organization in the counties, as Mr. Armstrong, their candidate for Governor last year, suggests, but they are not likely to take any separate part in this fall's election. They got the bulk of their requirements from this Legislature, and the labor troubles have been tided over for this year at least. As for the temperance organization it will probably poll the limited number of votes it can myster, as heretofore. It is not likely to increase its vote. Certainly it will not disturb the result as between the two parties. The only disaster that threatens us is a possible defeat of the Republicans in Ohio, which would increase our work here considerably. I think we could carry our State, notwithtanding an adverse r

A RAIN-STORM BRINGS RELIEF.

REFRESHING TURN OF THE WEATHER. THE MERCURY FALLS 309-REPORTS OF THE SIG-NAL SERVICE BUREAU.

The cool wave from the West whose coming had seen predicted by the Signal Service Bureau, arrived in this city yesterday morning in good condition and immediately set about its work of cooling off superheated humanity. The welcome visitor was greeted by all circles of society with an enthusiasm which even the rain that began to fall in torrents about noon could not dampen. The gratitude of the people at being permitted once more to breath cool air was superlative. The mercury began its downward career soon after daybreak, and went steadily lower until it reached 65°. Hudnut's thermometer registered 78° at 3 a. m., 78° at 6 a. m., 76° at 9 a. m., 74° at noon, 65° at 3:30 p. m. nd 65° at 6 p. m.

A TRIBUNE reporter climbed the steps of the Equitable Building in the afternoon, and having passed into the region of perpetual snow, knocked with his alpen-stock at the door of the little but on the summit where the signal-sergeant and his assistants live. In the outer room two young men were engaged in telling funny stories and translatng the dispatches that were received from various oints in regard to the state of the weather. These lispatches are all received in eigher, and when they have been translated by the use of a key, the results are marked on a sheet of tissue paper, which subsequently sent out for the instruction of the multitude. For instance, a dispatch some in as follows: "Chowder, Skaneateles, labajam." That means "warm, rain, light winds." In an inner room, surrounded by the "vessels of his biful art, law the sergeant. His share of responsibility for the outrageous weather of the past few days was evidently weighing on his conscience, and he looked rather remorseful, as he rested amid the cushions of his lounge. He "really didn't know much about the weather; hadn't looked at the register since yesterday; thought 'twas cooler; storm only local." mystic art," lav the sergeant. His share of responsi-

It was cooler, certainly, and people who had made up their minds in the past few days that they never should wear overcoats again, found them not at all unpomfortable as evening closed in. It was a reireshing day and night, especially to the dwellers in tenement nouses. Sleep, which for the past five nights has been to those people only an enervating stupor, was possible, and the vital energies which have been so severely taxed were allowed to recuperate. Of the 214 deaths reported by the Burean of Vital Statistics as having occurred in this city on Saturday, 128 were of children under five years of age. The majority of them from diarrhoad troubles, more or less directly traceable to the weather. The following cases of deaths from the effects of Saturday's neat were reported yesterday to Coroner Kennedy: was cooler, certainly, and people who had made

DELEHAN, CATHARINE, of No. 36 Vandam-st. She died a new minutes after her prostration.

DONLAN, JOHN, age thirty-eight, of No. 311 East Thirty-ninth st., died at his home from the effects of the

County Physician Converse, of Jersey City, reported three cases of saustroke on Saturday which resulted ratally yesterday.

DEGAN, JOSEPH, of Jersey City Heights, was prostrated while working on the docks in Weehawken, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hobokes, where he

died.

McAvoy, Henny, age thirty-two, was prostrated two days ago while working on the Eric Railway freight docks, where he was employed as a freight handler. He partially recovered, and paid a visit to a friend who lives at 167 Adams-st., Hoboken. While there he had a relapse and died. McAvoy came from Grasgow, and had been only two weeks in the country.

OALTON, BRIDGET, a widow, who lived with her four children at No. 113 Park-ave., Hoboken, was ever-come by the heat on Saturnay afternoon, and died at night. she was a dissipated womar, and hav-ing neither money nor friends, will have to be buried by fue city. The children will be sent to the Aims-

CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF SUNSTROKE. VIEWS OF A PHYSICIAN-TEMPERANCE AND LIGHT

CLOTHING ADVOCATED. The house physician at Bellevue Hospital,

m speaking to a Tribune reporter recently of sun-stroke, its prevention and treatment, said: "The reason we have had so few cases this year is be-sause of the almost unprecedented coolness which, with the exception of a warm day now and then, prevailed

antil a week ago. It takes some days or even weeks of ally hot weather to prepare people, to speak, for this disease. Before a man san get a sunstroke he must be more or less exhausted by prolonged exposure and vigorous illy exertion in the direct rays of the sun, or weakspend by a succession of very hot days.

"Costume is an important factor in the causation of sunstroke, as has been so often illustrated in early

dian history. In Madras a parade was held in 1835, during which more than 18 per cent of the soldiers were stricken down, is remembered to this day. They were called out to attend a funeral of flicial in the hottest bours of one of the warmest days of that season. Tight uniforms with broad leather belts together with heavy felt helmets, comsined to form about the worst costume for the climate There are remembered also many instances o fgreat loss of life in prolonged marches. Now the precautions taken to guard against sunstroke, together with a bette reneral idea of its treatment, have reduced the mortality very considerably in India as elsewhere. It is much easier than is generally supsolved to avoid an attack of sunstroke, if one understands says the means of prevention and will heed the earlier warnings. Loose clothes which do not interfere with full play of the lungs are of the first apportance, as free respiration is imperative. A proper sead-covering is almost an impossibility in New-York, as no one will wear the 'pith' helmets, and nothing she has been found which is a really efficient substitute Cutting the bair very short is of doubtful utility, the sair in its integrity being a good non-conductor of "Another very important point is temperance in frinking. In hot weather there is no question as to the afficence alcoholism has in the production of sun-stroke. More than three-fourths of the patients admitted to Believue are under the influence of figure. Then, too, a man when drunk is likely to ex-jose himself recklessly, which, added to the congested sondition of his brain, tends toward sunstroke. Men suffer more frequently than women; not from any in-lefent difference in the sexes as regards the disease, but because men are more exposed to the exciting causes.

perent difference in the sexes as regards the disease, our secause men are more exposed to the exciting causes. "A sunstroke is a profound prostration of the nervous torce, which may vary from a slicat vertigo and feeling it lies touch to complete come and simost instant cauth. The modern method of treatment offers good phalaces of recovery in the great majority of cases, while thirty or ferty years ago, when the firstase was not well understood or properly treated, the nortality was very great. Now when a man is brought sere we strip him, place him on a bed protected with subber biankets and reduce the temperature a quickly as possible. We use ice-bags for the head and fiture wrap the patient in wet sheets or use the cold founds. If here not suff-ing from alcoholism and the pulse is weak, we give simulants: a spoonful of brandy wery hour or half hour, as the symptoms demand."

"The higher the temperature, as a general ruic, the louche. If here not suff ing from alcoholism and they pulse is weak, we give stimulants; a spoonful of brand, wery hour or half hour, as the symptoms demand."

"The higher the temperature, as a general rule, the more delirious the case, atthough I have known a man to make a good recovery with a temperature of 110 degrees, the normal temperature being 1884 degrees, the normal temperature being 1884 degrees, the normal temperature being 1884 and in semerally run down condition. It such as the subject of the subject of the serious and perhaps fatal disease of the brain or its membranes."

THE LONDON STAGE.

FRENCH PLAYS-OTHER THEATRICAL MATTERS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBU NE.

LONDON, June 26. Mile. Pierson, M. Adolphe Dupuis, and Mile. Réjaue appeared last night at the Gaiety Theatre in "Odette" before an audience which considerably less than half filled the house. It was a first night, and such a performance would have crowded to overflowing any theatre in Paris. But it must be said that the French drama has never really taken root vigorous in London, Till M. Mayer and Mr. John Hollingshead became interested in it, it wor hardly a foothold. Those energetic managers now contrive to give a yearly season of several weeks, and it is safe to say that they do not continue a losing experiment. But it is only a part of the season which pays and which has to make up for the losses of the other part, except so far as the ticket agents and speculators (they are both one) may divide with the manager the deficit. To the general public in London the French drama means Mme. Judic, Mme. Chaumont, M. Coquelin, and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. The admirable companies of the Gymnase and Vaudeville are hardly known, and nobody with the requisite social authority seems to care to make them known. "Odette," to be sure, is now an old story. In its

English version and with Mme. Modjeska in the title role, the play ran for some months at the Haymarket Theatre last year. Public surjosity in the original work there is little or none. The English public has not got to the French point of regard ing the drama as a serious part of life. It requires to be amused. When Mile. Pierson came on the stage last night, she seemed fairly appalled by the state of the house, and the first act went with nothing like the rapidity and decisiveness of effect which insured the success of the piece in Paris. But the house though meagre in numbers, contained a good many people who know what acting is and whose applause restored warmth to Mile. Pierson's manner. London for the first time saw the part of Odette played as M. Victorien Sardou meant it to be played. I say nothing of Mme. Modjeska. She has her merits and her admirers, but her Odette, though in the end it proved attractive, never, I think, really moved her audience. Mile. Pierson woke a storm of sobs and cries in Paris, and even in the chill of last night's atmosphere, thrilled the house. Few better exampies of emotional expression have been seen, and the filmshed art, of the whole is a study; the more so because Mile. Pierson began by being merely a beauty and is now one of the most accomplished artists on the French stage. M. Dupuis, as the Comte de Clermont-Latour, is simply without a rival. The audience of last night included Lord and Lady Barrington, Lord Dorchester, Sir Nathaniel and Lady de Roth schild, and, as the lists of fashionable parties say, many others.

One obvious reason for the smaliness of the houses at the French plays is the largeness of the prices. An orchestra stall costs a guinea (\$5) ; good seats in the balcony a shilting less. This is double the usual price in the first case, and three times in the second. Such an increase might answer if the attractions were increased in proportion to the price. But Messrs. Mayer & Hollingshead do not consider that they are enlarging prices for an entertainment which is caviare to the general. They must begin by educating their public, and the public will not pay a high price for being educated in the art of amusing itself. It will pay to see favorites; not on a chance of discovering new ones; and Mr. Mayer would doubtless find a full house at the ordinary rates more profitable than an empty one at rates which the public considers extortionate, and proves that it does by staying away. The speculating agent system is another grievance against which the public rebels—silently, but rebels. This system is getting worse and not better. There is no pretence of giving the public a chance to buy places at the theatre itself; or rather there is a pretence which proves under the least pressure purely delusive. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is to play of waves to rest their eyes upon. They can enjoy the sights of the Sound, its wide waters, dimpled with incestrush to see her. The agents began booking seats their eyes upon. They can enjoy the sights of the Sound, its wide waters, dimpled with incestantly dancing rain-drops, spreading eastward till they ten days ago, and directly they found there was a meet the sky-line and bringing to mind the ocean itself. purely delusive. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is to play ten days ago, and directly they found there was a demand for places they bought up among them the whole theatre, pit and galleries excepted. The management offered no objection to this proceeding. Such a thought as that of protecting the public does not seem to have occurred to them. The agents having thus established a monopoly, make the most and substance. When the first shower ceased yesterday of it, and the prices for this Sarah Bernbardt week are trebied instead of doubled. It is a fortnight yet | with their ron.ping children, the ever-present couples ming and not a stall is to be had for the first night, nor many for the other nights.

Of dramatic novelties there are almost none. Mr. Irving is running through his series of revivals, once described as rehearsals for his American andience. "The Lyons Mail" draws; "The Bells" will draw when its time comes; "Hamlet" will draw not less; the "Merchant of Venice" is sure to crowd the Lyceum for three nights, "Eugene Aram" for another three; then "Louis XL," then "Charles I.," and then will come a night for which the Lyceum will not be one quarter big enough, Mr. Irving's benefit and farewell performance before his departure to the United States. The truth is Mr. Irving is at the top of his long unbroken wave of popularity; so caressed and enriched by an ever faithful public that everybody wonders why he should desert it and try his fortune with a new and exacting one in America.

Miss Genevieve Ward's season at the Olympic Theatre comes shortly to a close, and closes with a "The Queen's Favorite" has been well success. received by the public, which decidedly prefers to be amused, and finds this eleverly written play to its taste; perhaps none the less so because it is unhistorical. The Duchess of Marlborough and Boling. broke are historical names, but not in this case his torical characters. Miss Ward's acting is of that sound and effective and sometimes brilliant character which has given her an English fame in addition to her American.

At the St. James's Theatre may be seen "Impulse" for the 176th time; at the Haymarket "Fédora"; at Her Majesty's Theatre "A Trip to the Moon"; at the Princess's "The Silver King," now close on its 200th night; at Drury Lane, "Youth" neither more nor less preposterous than "Pluck"; at the Comedy, the 222d performance of "Rip Van Winkle"; at the Vandeville, "The Rivals," for the 211th time, really an astonishing incident in the current of dramatic news; at the Savoy, "Iolanthe," 213th night. Such is the condition of some of the leading theatres, given over each to a single piece, and now crowded night after night by audiences necessarily composed in great part of provincials, and of such Americans as do not race through London too swiftly to bestow an evening on the play. Criticism long since said its last word on the pieces. So has it on Mr. Toole, who "notwithstanding the phenomenal success of the present season is compelled to announce its termination on Saturday, July 7, in consequence of provincial engagements of long standing." Mr. Toole is perennial if his pieces are not, and has lately amused the gilded youth with Mr. Burnand's burlesque of "Fédora" entitled "Stage-Dora": his latest new thing, which already is become an old thing. If you listen you may hear a ripple of laughter running from town to town as Mr. Toole makes his annua progress through the greater and lesser towns of England, in all which his popularity is as fresh as

Regardless of Mr. Mowbray Morris's chicken and champagne, the critics of the London press do at times speak their minds plainly on bad plays, They did so on Mr. Wilkie Collins's "Rank and Riches," the more plainly because Mr.G. W. Anson, who acted a part in that unhappy piece, thought it wise to try to coerce his audience into applauding it. Now "Rank and Riches" has been withdrawn, and the despairing manager has produced in place of it that astonishing drama by Mr. Henry Pettitt (so spelled in the advertisement) and Mr. Augustus Harris, entitled "Pluck," upon which The Times says bluntly that it is only by courtesy that this production can be called a play at all, adding, with superfluous cruelty, that the transference of "Pinck" from Drury Lane to the Adelphi, and its success, is the last indignity inflicted upon Mr. Witkie Collins's unfortunate play. It may be said that vulgarity to see Rockaway, and loomed vague and shadowy

puffing them. All the more is such open condemnation of them welcome when they are thoroughly

A concert was given on Monday afternoon at the Albert Hall by the French violinist, M. Sainton, by way of saying farewell to the public which he has interested for some forty years. M. Sainton's name is a respectable and respected one, but the great audience of yesterday was attracted in good part, it may be presumed, by the announcement that Mme. Adelina Patti would sing. At the last moment it was found that she had a cold, or sore throat, and could not appear. The doors of the hail were placarded with what was perhaps the most impudent apology ever published. There was not much the matter with the terms of this document, except that it was written in French, and quite needlessly assured Mme. Patti's expectant admirer that this eminent artist had been crying with disappointment. But it is nothing less than a scandal that the notice of Mme. Adelina Patti's indisposition should be signed by Signor Nicolini, The English public, with some hesitation, welcomed (and rightly welcomed) Mme. Patti back to the stage of Covent Garden after she had quitted her husband and contracted a notorious liaison with Signor Nicolini. They considered that as a public they had nothing to say to the private arrangements of the woman whom they admired as an artist. But I apprehend it did not then occur to them that communications of an official kind would be carried on between them and Mme. Patti through the agency of a man whose mistress she is.

The very newest new birthday book is the Henry Irving Birthday Book. It is a slight surprise to bear that Mr. Irving is an author on such a scale as to admit of selections from published writings numerous enough to furnish a volume of quotations for each day in the year. What he writes, lectures on the drama, prefaces, &c., he writes well, but the Works of Henry Irving are scarcely to be met with in library editions, or in any edition. However, it appears on further inquiry that the Henry Irving Birthday Book is composed of quotations from some of the characters which Mr. Irving has acted. Compiled by Viola Sterling, with six full-page portraits of Mr. Irving in his different characters. 1 hope shortly to be able to announce a Millais Birthday Book, with quotations of good things said by the men and women whom Mr. Millais has painted. After which will appear a Vanderbilt Birthday Book, with quotations from all the distinguished persons who have travelled over Mr. Vanderbilt's railroads. After which it is just possible the public may begin to wonder whether the Birthday Book business has not been overdone.

SEASIDE RESORTS IN THE RAIN.

DIMMED VISTAS AT GLEN ISLAND. BAD-WEATHER CONSOLATIONS - CROWDS VISIT THE ISLAND IN THE FORENOON.

Every coign of vantage on the early boats to Glen Island yearerday was occupied before the up-town pier at Thirty fourth-st. was reached. The crowds that boarded them at that pier were content to enjoy the beauties of the interior or to catch glimpaes of a duli sky, marked here and there with flying clouds portending rain, and patches of a choppy green sea, between hatted and bonneted people who filled every available space on the forward and aft decks. The Weather Bureau's promise of rain did not deter thousands from visiting Gien Island, and it was not until the middle of the afternoon that the steamers carried there few or no passen gers. The sky heid out some hope of clearing almost up to noon. Then, however, soon after the second boat-load of people had landed and were scattering themselves over the island, a fine, hard rain fell for about half an

Gien Island presents some advantages over the sea shore, even in a rain-storm. True, scats in the pavilion and all places of shelter are at a premium, and men in thin coats and women showing bits of color over the tops of low-cut shoes wish they had attired themselves differently. But prisoners cooped up by the weather have more than a waste of sand and an intermediate stretch But they have in addition the view of rolling hills and high green trees shaking off showers of pearls with every post of the proces; vistas of gravelled walks that wind up and down until lost in the shadow of some thick grove; and distant minute whose pines and elms lift their forms through mists of distant rain like phantoms taking shape the island was soon alive with the usual family parties with their ron.ping children, the ever-present comples who appear to enjoy each other's society better than music or notating or deceptive clam-bakes or the other attractions of the island, and the solitary young man who walks about, not as if he was seeking recreation, but as if he were a spirit doomed for a certain space to walk in pleasant places. The rain cut down severely the profits of the steam launches which make a tour of the Starth cluster of islands. On a bright sunday they earry from 500 to 600 passengers. Yesterday up to 1 p. m. only twenty persons had braved the dangers of the deep upon them. A tow bathers disported themselves in the water, a little girl aione representing among them the feminine element. People oldn's alt down on the out-door benches except on newspapers, shawls or handkerchiefs. The groves of beechwood looked discusselate, with the picinickers who were unable to enter the overcrowded lunch pavilion cating their inneces on tables wet with the rain and beceath dripping tree-tops. Little Germany for a walle had a good demand for its imported Great Germany beer, and occupants were at all of the tables, that are set up among the trees at so many queer angres that they look every memora as if they would slide down the side of the little leland into the waves.

At about 3 p. m. the rain began again to fall, and it

moment as if they would slide down the side of the fine island into the waves.

At about 3 p. m. the rain began again to fall, and it kept up, a vigorous pouring the rest of the day. Pleasure-seekers gave up in despair and flocked by thousands to the boat-landing. The time-table of the boats wout to pieces. Regulars and extras were run back to the city as soon as each one was packed and over-packed with returning visitors until they rolled heavily in the sea with every movement of the shifting crowd.

UMBRELLAS AT CONEY ISLAND. WARMER WEATHER THAN IN THE CITY-THE BEACH

Coney Island was cool, cloudy and comfortable yesterday. A light rain in the morning, and mist mixed with tantalizing drops of rain in the afternoon, kept visitors in a constant state of apprehension of de Then torrents fell. The morning was warm and land breeze from the northeast prevented the mercury from falling below 76°. This point was reached at 3 p. m and at 6 o'clock p. m. the variance was not more than 4' Old ocean looked glum and dreary, and the various kinds of craft crept up and down the Narrows, around the island's horizon and away to sea with an air

of melancholy loneliness.

Yet the visitors about the hotels and on the various beaches were supremely happy. Nearly all were armed with umbrellas, and these they spread out while listen ing to the music at the pavilions. Memory of the heat of Saturday came to their aid when they, were inclined to complain of the cloudy and moist day, and this re-pressed all unpleasant ejaculations.

The corridors and verandas of the Manhattan Beach Hotel were througed, and the usual miscellaneous mul-titude had its transient habitat at Brighton and West titude had its transient habitat at Brighton and West Brighton. "Hungry Joe" and "Dutch Pete" wandered about, happy in each other's society, and with an eve to the main chance. The children rode on the miniature lake and the baby elephant played pranks for admiring numbers. The bathing was very cool, for 70° marked the water's temperature. Some dozen blue-lipped mortals sported heroically on Manhattan Beach, and as many at each of the other points. The Manhattan Beach bathing ground is patrolled by two men and a boat, and so, it is claimed, is safe for bathers, especially as it has an abundance of rope. No boat was to be seen at the Brigaton Beach baths. People did not remain late yesternay, and by 6 p. m. the beach began to look deserted, and the rain sent loiterers hurry-skurrying home.

ROCKAWAY WRAPPED IN GLOOM. BARREN WASTES OF SAND-DISAPPOINTED CROWDS-

THE SNAKE-CHARMER. There were 20,000 people at Rockaway yesterday, and it is safe to say 19,500 wished before the day was over they had stayed at home. Threatening clouds began to rise arly in the day, and at 1 p. m. a slow business-like down-pour began which lasted until the most enthusiastic pleasure-seeker was giad to take the last train and acknowledge Rockaway Beach on a rainy Sunday a dreary and deso-late failure. Hotel - keepers who had built high their hopes of profit upon the experience of last week, were wofully disappointed. The sudden and grateful change in the weather kept persons at home who otherwise would have increased the list of visitors by many thousands, and the rain drove the greater part away when it was clear there was to be no change for the better. By 2 o'clock there was a general move, and at 5 o'clock three-quarters of guests had sliently and sadly stolen away. Nothing could be more utterly dreary than the long stretch of sand, an unbroken solitude, except where

some hardy tourist stubbornly persevered in the attempt bus reached its climax in the productions of Mr. | through the whirling mist and rain. The Bockaway

Augustus Harris, and especially in his manner of | hetel was more desolate than usual, looming huge a shapeless in the distance. While sea sky were of one dull, leaden The silence was only broken by the h gray. booming of the surf, which had risen since the storm began. In the morning many people who could not real-ize, after the experience of last week, that it was cold enough for fires and at least a spring overseat, shivered in the chilly breakers, clinging convulsively to the life

lines.

What little interest and enthusiasm the rain had failed to dissolve was concentrated upon the anake-charmer. The snake-charmer is a gentleman who appears covered with writhing, hissing serpents, and offer for the trifling sum of five cents to show his entire collection, which repose in a large tank near by, and give a complete and accurate history of each. This took the fickle fancy of the crowd, and the snake-charmer is perhaps the only man at Rockaway who does not regard yesterday in the light of a failure. At 6 p. m. the thermometer registered 65° at the principal hotels.

THE DAY AT LONG BEACH.

FAIR CROWD IN SPITE OF THE RAIN-WAVE BREAKING GRANDLY ON THE BEACH. The cloudy and threatening weather of the morning and the rain in the afternoon had the effect of diminishing the attendance at Long Beach yesterday, as compared with the past two or three Sundays. There was a fair number of visitors, however, and these with he regular guests of the hotel went far toward filling the spacious plazza in the vicinity of Schreiner's orches tra, while the latter was giving its afternoon concert. Among the audience was Colonei Robert G. Ingersoli, with a party of friends, while not far away was ex-Mayor Wickham, chatting with a few Wall-st. acquaintances. The surf ran higher than usual and the bathing was splendid. A large number of persons of both sexes availed themselves of i early in the day. During the afternoon the wind rose and the atmosphere became chilly. There was a sharp shower between 2 and 3 p. m. From that time until the weather was comparatively pleasant, and many persons walked along the superb beach admiring the promenade afforded by the hard firm sand, and watched the surff that rolled up to their very feet, and the long lines of breakers visible under the leaden sky the cutire distance to Rockaway. There the mammoth hotel loomed up in the distance, while the blue hills of Staten Island and the New-Jersey coast were just visible The hotel is well-fitted, nearly all of the rooms bein

The note: is well-unit, ucarly at of the cottages are not yet occupied. In consequence of the rain which began falling about 6 p m., and the generally threatening character of the weather, betokening an unpleasant evening, most of the transient visitors took their departure on the 6:15 p. m. or earlier trains.

A HOME FOR AGED DEAF - MUTES.

AN EFFORT TO EXTEND THE WORK AMONG THIS

CLASS OF PERSONS.

An effort is being made by the Rev. Dr Gallaudet, Rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, to raise \$30,000 for the purchase of land and buildings near the city as a Home for Aged Deaf-Mutes. Dr. Gallaudet is the manager of the home at No. 220 East Thirteenth-st., which was established under his direction. The Rev. John Chamberlin, who is Dr. Gal-landet's assistant, last evening presented to a TRIBUNE

landet's assistant, last evening presented to a Thisune reporter the scope and purport of the work.

"The present Home for Age1 Deaf Mutes," he said; "is the building rented by the Association of Church Missions in East Thirteenth-st. It has now been established eleven years, the association having started it shortly after their own organization. It was originally designed to be a National home, but as the support wa found to come almost entirely from New-York, the purpose was in a measure changed so as to care more especially for New-York patients, but applicants more especially for new loss parts of the country when a fund has been provided for them. The capacity of the institution is limited, as only eleven can be provided for, and the applications are of course greatly in excess of that. We hope to secure pleasant grounds and buildings mear the city, the grounds to be of such a character as will enable the inmatestodo light work and render the institution in a measure self supporting. It is estimated that \$30,000 will be a sufficient sum to do this work. Eventually, the field may be extended if the opportunity is presented, but there are a great many of this afflicted presented, but there are a great many of this afflicted class of people, who, with growing years, or from the want of certain force of character, are unable to manage their own affairs and need some one to direct them. Younger men may be employed until a suitable place is found for them. It is said that the older men might so to the almshouses, but an almshouse is not the place for deal-mutes. They should be placed where there is some one who can understand and later pret their wants, or they become isolated and wretched."

and interpret their wants, or may become street wretched."

"What number of deaf-mutes are there in the city I" asked the reporter.

"There are 600 in New-York, most of whom are variously employed. In the United States there are 30,000. The Church Mission provide services for them throughout the country, and at St. Ann's Church a regular service is oreached every Sunday to a congregation of deaf-mutes having a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty. The services are Episcopai, but the a regular service is breached every Sanday to a congrega-tion of deaf-mutes having a membership of nearly one hundred and fifty. The services are Episcopai, but the institution is not sectarian, all applicance being received on application when there is room for them. We have now as a fund of \$1,000 for current expenses. We have a large number of interested friends who contribute to the support of the institution. At present our plans are not formed, and we have no place in view for a size of the proposed home. It is not intended to procure for these afflicted persons any great laxuates, but simply to pro-vide them with the necessary comforts of life."

WHY HE DIDN'T CARE.

AN EARLY MORNING INCIDENT IN A HORSE-CAR. The hour was within a few minutes of 4 a.m. and a Third-ave, surface car had just stopped at th down-town terminus. It was an open car and the pas-sengers, half-asleep or half-intexicated, began to discharge themselves in a mecannical manner, to escape the inevitable summons from the conductor. One pa senger only made no motion and gave no sign. Him the conductor collared promptly and shook vigorously, with the admonition, percuptorily given; "Hi young feller; change cars and take a walk in the fish arket." The "young feller" was a man, whose gray and scanty locks and tremulous movements when thus rudely disturbed indicated one who had very nearly seen the weary winter sun twice forty times return. But there was about him a jaunty look, although he was poorly clad, that positively forbade the inference that every time had added proofs that man was made to

It was evident to a spectator that the old man did not wish to quit the car and that he did not know how to avoid doing so—in other words, that he was penniless. Accordingly a nickel found its way into the aged nand that was moving about in an apparently aimless way, but which probably was kept in motion in a feeble attempt to hoodwink the conductor into the belief that its own was on the point of departure. The effect of the touch of money was magical. From a creature ready to deprecate a horse-car conductor's wrath, the old man was trans-formed into an independent, self-asserting being. He nanded over the paltry piece with an air worthy of imita tion by a dude when he gives his last half-dollar to a

tion by a dude when he gives his hast half-donar to a Deimonico waiter.

Turning to his friend in need, the old man lifted his hat and said impressively: "God and His Holy Mother forbid you ever to suffer, sir." Then, becoming confidential, he said: "Do you know the rason? I'd as soon be in Filadeliy as here; as soon be down town as cop. Weil, I'll tell you. I buried me brother two weeks ago. He left me his money an' his clothes, and I'm just afther administerin!" And there was no doubt that he had additional statements of the very direct.

THE CAREER OF " COUNT" " DOCTOR" VAN-DER VYVER.

Prom the London Daily Telegraph, June 28.

Sensational novelists desirous of acquiring an interesting plot ready-made are invited to study the will case of "Gravestock versus Vander Vyver" decided by Mr. Justice Butt in the Probate Court yesterday. They will find therein a story the truth of which appears stranger than fiction. Only the ending will have to be altered for the sake of dramatic justice. For it would not appear right—at least not in a novel—that the wicked here should, through along and eventual life, consistently and persistently dely the proprieties, and die at last, if not in the odor of sanctity, yet rice and happy withal, through awallowing an orange pip. As seven cities clamored to be the birthplace of Homer, so two countries, England and Holland, were claimed to have been the domicile of this naugaty Dutchman. Among his other adventures it may be stated that he was married and divorced in Rotterdam; that he came to England and became bankrupt, and took a couple of mistreases in succession, the latter of whom he wedded. That this lady, having left him to live in Scotland, where she had two childres of whom he was not the father, brought an action against him for divorce, a suit which she subsequently abandoned. Influenced by the effects of blighted affection or by some other cause, the enterprising but amorous Hollander followed his lady across the Tweed, and, apparently to keep his hand in, became bankrupt there also. The success of this business speculation may have induced him to take yet another mistress and try his fortune in the Scotch Bankruptey Court for the second time. A little while after we find him applying to and obtaining from his father an allowance, and settling in the leader of the story of Tunis. Mean while his lather died, leaving him a large fortune; and from that date thereafter Count "Doctor"; and, finally, was decorated by the lide of "Doctor"; and, finally, was decorated by the large fortune; and from that date thereafter Count "Doctor" and, the count of the subsequen chouge disreputable career. Insemuch as he left Holiand many years ago to settle permanently in this country, the Court decided that he was a domiciled Englishman. We are, however, not a jealous nation, and—spart from the legal decision—would not, "for a whiterness of monkeys," deprive the Netherlands of whatever credit may attach to having produced this interesting adventurer.

An IRRESISTIBLE ARGUMENT.—Solicitor to plaintiff: "My dear sir, it's no use going on. You've got no case." Plaintiff: "I know that; but look at my witnesses."—(Funny Folks.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

L GERMAN PROTECTION AND ENGLISH FREE TRADE CONTRASTED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. Prussia, May 29.

There may be some persons curious enough to inquire why I should date a letter on the general conomic condition of the German Empire from Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen, as it is called here. Why not send such a letter from Berlin or Frankfort, or some more central point? The reply to such an inquiry is that in Germany, as in France and England, the manufacturing regions are in the northwestern part of the Empire, and from this point I have been able to reach by rail, within an bour or two, nearly all the important manufacturing centres of Western Germany, from which districts were sent last year to the United States about \$32,000,-000 out of the \$65,000,000 worth of exports from the whole of Germany. In the time aiready spent in Germany I have visited the principal consular districts subordinate to the Consulate-General at Frankfort-on-the-Main, comprising what may be called Western Germany. Before attempting a description of these manufacturing centres it will be interesting to take a general view of the subject. First, to ascertain the present industrial condition of Germany, under its new protective policy, as compared with the condition of affairs which exists in the industrial districts of Great Britain; and second, to compare the cost of labor and the social condition of the workingman in Germany with that existing in the United States; for it must be borne in mind that the protective policy of the United States is not affected by the difference in the cost of labor in Protective Germany and Free-Trade England, but by the difference in the cost of labor and the social condition of the work-people of the Continent of Europe and the United States. The day the United States removes its present protective barriers it must enter into the race, not

It is true that I shall be able to establish beyond the possibility of contradiction that the industrial progress of Germany since the Government abandoned the ruinous policy of Free Trade and re-turned to judicious Protection has been marked. Wages have increased; old blast furnaces which had become moss-grown under Free Trade have been relighted, new ones have been built, and others are to-day in course of construction; silent spindles are humming again; looms covered with dust and cobwebs are once more clattering; old mills have been reopened and new ones have built, and even English firms have found it profitable to move to Germany and employ hundreds of the weavers and spinners who under Free Trade had nearly starved on black bread and horseffesh.

alone with England, but with all Continental coun-

tries, and it is that the masses of the people may

better understand the true character of this race

that these letters have been written.

These facts, as I have before said, will be estab lished in the letters that will follow. But the American advocate of England-manufacturing-forthe-world will reply that exceeding prosperous times began, luckily for my side of the argument, at the moment Germany changed her policy. If this is the sole cause of Germany's economic progress, and the great increase in wages, why did not the workingman of Free Trade England during this prosperous period feel the benefit that the protected German has felt to such a degree! While wages in Germany have increased from fifteen to twenty per cent, in the last five years, I shall show on th authority of the British Board of Trade that wages in England have either remained stationary or dedecreased-in most cases decreased-and that even in the beasted shipbuilding interest, these tables do not show a perceptible increase, while the helpers and laborers (men with families) in the ship-yards of Belfast, according to their official returns, receive at the present time but \$3 36 a week; in the ship-yards of Dundee \$3.84; in the ship-yards of Glasgow \$3.90; in those of Greenock \$3.96; and in those of Hull \$4.56. Belfast, Dundee, Glasgow and Greenock actually pay less for this class o work than is paid in Germany, where the laborer around iron works rarely receives less than three marks a day or \$4 32 a week-and the cost of living in Germany is much less than in England. I

emphasize these facts because of the ignorant, un fair and malicious attacks made on my Clyde let-ters. The reports of the Board of Trade sustain my wages statements in every particular-not only the 1879, the wages estimates therein given being in most cases lower than those I have sent to THE TRIBUNE.

If these reports are even approximately correct labor to-day (common labor, I mean, for that forms the greater proportion of the number of work-people engaged in the heavy industrial pursuits is paid less in the ship-yards of Great Britain, the boasted industry to which every American Free Trader points with such unconcealed pride, than the same class of labor in Germany.

It has been said by the advocates of a Tariff for

Revenue only that until I could explain the great discrepancy between the wages in the iron indus-tries of Free-Trade England and Protective Germany, my letters would not prove dangerous to the cause of Free Trade in the United States. I have hown here that in less than four years of Protec tion, German wages have increased so that the common laborer now receives about the same as the laborer in Great Britain, but is better off because the necessaries of life are cheaper in Germany. I have also shown in a recent communieation to THE TRIBUNE that the wages table used by American Free-Trade writers in comparing German and English wages, were not the figures of to day, but old wages returns compiled when Germany was a Free-Trade country, at a time when England was sending \$150,000,000 worth of her cheap goods into the country; when the blast furnaces were being blown out and the mills shut down when the German workman was suffering from the competition of a country with better natural advantages for manufacturing, and which, having entered the field first, could have soon crushed out nany of the most flourishing industries of Germany many or the most nourissing industries of Germany.

Of course England objects to the methods adopted
by Germany, calls it "amusingly incorrect economically:" and why not, when her manufacturers sadily
ponder over the subjoined exhibit which I borrow
from the statistical abstracts of the United King-

Value of the Exports of English products to Germany under Free Trade.

1872. \$160,000,000 1880. \$85,000,000 1873. 140,000,000 1881. 87,000,000 1874. 125,000,000 1882. Not obtainable

In ten years the value of British exports of goods to Germany has declined from \$180,000,000 in 1872 to not much over half that amount in 1881. As far back as 1867 the value of British exports into Germany exceeded \$100,000,000, reaching the highest point in 1872, and then declining to \$87,000,000 in 1881. ROBERT P. PORTER.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND. MR. ROBERT P. PORTER'S DARKEST DESCRIPTIONS FULLY CORROBORATED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The vicious attacks made by American free traders and their British prompters on the letters of your correspondent, Mr. Robert P. Porter, describing the condition of British labor, prove the old adage wounded bird flutters." Knowing from personal observation and constant reading of English writers the truthfulness of his graphic statements, I send you the following selections from British authorities. This quotation concerning the condition of laborers in England is from an editorial in The London Times:

England is from an editorial in The London Times:

For a whole generation man has been a drug in this country and population a nuisance. It has scarcely entered the heads of economists that they would ever have to deal with a deficiency of labor. The inexhaustible firsh supply has kept down the price of English labor, whether in the field, the railway, the factory, the army or the nawy; whether at the sickle, the spade, the hod or the deak. We believe that, for fifty years at least, labor, taking its quality into account, has been cheaper in this country than in any part of Europe, and that take cheapness of labor has contributed vastly to the improvement and power of the country, to the success of all mercantile pursuits and to the enjoyment of those who have money to spend.

il mercantile pursuits and to the enjoyment of those the have money to spend. From a prise essay, by Dunckley, on "The Charter of Nations," I copy the following:
We could easily fill our pages with narratives of suffering which would move the hardest heart to tears; we might tell low skilled workmen, capable new of carning

at the regular rate of wages paid in their trade from 18a. to 25a, a week, and without abbor, honest and religious, were driven to subsist on mere vegetable refuse; how many a family, reduced and broken hearted, sunk is unitery from which they could not fire, wasted arway to the grave, leaving one, perhaps beloved, the helpless spectator of all their sufferings, who had often bitterly cursed the hour that awoke within his bosom the fond emetions of a parent, and had found in madness a sed asylum for all his woes.

Loing, in his "Notes of a Traveller," says:

Laing, in his "Notes of a Traveller," says:

The actual operative in Great Britain has no prospect before him. He may save a few hundred pounds by unceasing industry and sobriety, but why should he save it! . What can he enter into, with any reasonable prospect of not losing his little capital in his most honest prudent efforts! And what can the workingman do his spend his carnings, drink and fall into a reckiese, improvident way of living, when he sees clearly that every avenue to an independent condition is, by the power of great capital, closed against him! A vassalage in manufacture and trade is succeeding the vassalage in land, and the serf of the loom is in a lower and more heipless condition than the serf of the glebe, because his condition appears to be not merely the effect of unartificial and faulty social economy, like the feudal, which may be remedied, but to be the unavoidable effect of natural causes.

The London Speciator has said editorially:

If the sliken curtain be held up it may be seen from two points of view, from the surmy and brilliant slide of Shorebreds, or from the dark and dreary slide of Spitalfields. When worn, the dress is a proof of the increased means of society when made, it is a testimosy to the decreasing means of society. The weaver who wove such slike as that used, in former days, to earn 2s. 5d, where in our day he only carns 8d. Free trade shines no luxury to him; does not give him the promised big loaf, because, whereas he could have afforded two shillings for a loaf in the dearest days, he has more difficulty in mustering six pence. If at one time he made his marriable contago tolerable comfortable with good cheer in the cupcoard, plenty of clothes, and a certain kind of huggermbrager assusement, now his cupbeard is bare; the neighborhood has become more populous, without being better drained, and while his misery has constantly increased, he has been made doubly aware of it by the light of day which has been thrown in upon his condition. The London Speciator has said editorially

Carlyle, in his "Latter Day Pamphlets," wrote:
British industrial existence seems fast becoming one hugo poison-awamp of recking pestilence, physical and moral; a hideous living Golgotha of souls and bodies buried alive; such a Curtius gulf communicating with the nether deeps as the sun never sav till now.
Thirty thousand outcast needlewomen working themselves switty to death; three militon paupers rotting in forced idleness, helping said needlewomen to die; those are but items in the sad ledger of despair. Thirty theusand wretched women sunk in that putrefying well of abominations; they have cozed in upon London from the universal Stygian quagmire of British industrial life; are accumulated in the well of the concern to that extent.

Kay, in his " Social Condition of the People of Englan

Kay, in his "Social Condition of the People of England and Europe," drew this picture:

If we have enormous wealth, we ought to remember that we have enormous pauperism also; if we have middle classes richer and more intelligent than those of any other country in the world, we have poorer classes, forming the majority of the people of this country, more ignorant, more pauperized, and more morally degraded, than the poorer classes of most of the countries of Western Europe.

than the poorer classes of most of the countries of western Europe.

From Thorndale's "Conflict of Opinions "I take this:

Those who themselves are at present above want or poverty nevertheless are still looking down at that abyse of misery and destitution beneath them, and, while congratulating themselves at their own escape, they do not, and dare not, complain of evils of a less terrible character. They are silent on that anxiety which besets their own position, and robe every household of its peace; they are silent on that perpetual contest and strife of commerce which sow the seed of hatred as abundantly through every town and village.

Mr. Potter has already quoted John Bright to prove his statement of the condition of the Scottish artisan, the great English Free Trader stating in a public speech recently made, that "in the city of Glasgow alone 41,000 families out of every 100,000 families live in homes having only one room," and that "in Scotland nearly one-third of the whole people dwell in homes of only one room." And that English Free Trader in the same speech sais: speech said:

speech said:

In fact, looking at the past—to me it is a meiancholy thing to look at—there is much of it which excites in me not astonishment only but horror. The fact is there passes before my eves a vision of millions of families—not individuals, but families—fathers, mothers, children, passing ghantly, sorrow-strucken, in never-ending procession from the cradle to their grave.

authorities, says: No abjectness in any city in Europe sinks to the dismalevel of rags and wretchedness observable in the fauld alleys of Edinburgh and Gissgow.

Such is English testimony to the "pauper system" of

English laborers. I could fill columns of THE TRIBUND with extracts, but will only ask space for one more rewith extracts, but with only ask space for the more of mark of that eminent Englaman, Ruskin, who says:
"Though England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people have notelothes; though she is black with digging of fuel they die of coli;; and though she has sold her som for grain they die of runger." Respectfully, JOHN W. HINTON.

Milwankee, Wis., Jone 18, 1883.

ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE TARIFF. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Allow me to congratulate you on the publication of Mr. Robert P. Perter's letters, to the ac-

publication of air. Robert 1. Consider the curacy of which I can bear testimony. During my political agency with the Carlton Club I had many opportunities of hearing the expressed views of Cabinet Ministers. ties of hearing the expressed views of Cabinet Ministers under the late Lords Derby and Beaconsfield respecting free trude and protection. It was at their suggestion that I formed a society in England known as the Re; ciprocity Association, having for its objects the protec-tion of English industry. In the event of this society bewas abandoned chiefly on account of Mr. Cobden's views of the fiscal policy of this country. He argued that America would pursue a similar free trade policy to America would pursue a similar free trade policy to that of England. He drew grand pictures of England aending her thousands of ships loaded with the products of English industries to these shores free of duty, and returning filled with food and raw material for the British artisan. The tofling millions were to live like fighting cocks on American produce. They were to be well housed, clothed, and were to have plenty of spare cash; whereas Mr. Porter now demonstrates that the fare of an English workingman is nothing better than that of a church mouse. In 1867 the English Tories made an abortive effect for an alliance with the Whigs. Such a combination, however, is more than probable, and I talk we may look forward in the near future to the reversal of the policy of Sir Robert Peel.

M. H. Chadwick.

Ashlond, N. J., June 27, 1883. M. H. CHADWICK.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS AT THE SOUTH. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have resided in the South for over thirty years and my official duties have required me to travel extensively throughout the South and the South-west. Recently I have travelled extensively through the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. And everywhere throughout these States I have observed a manifest improvement in almost every regard. The planters more generally than formerly are coming to see the importance of diversifying their crops, and not running exclusively into the cultivation of cotton. Hith erto many of them seemed to bave cotton on th and it seemed impossible to convince them that their true policy was to raise all that they needed on their farms and make the cotton a surplus crop. I have observed for many years that wherever the farmers diversified their crops they were prosperous and wherever the opposite course was pursued there was a lack of thrift and prosperity. The South is immensely rich in mineral resources. These need only to be devel oped to make the South one of the richest countries of the globe. Cotton milis are also multiplying every-where. And where they are managed by expert-they are uniformly successful. The mills at Augusta and Columbus, Ga., and those of South Carolina and

and Columbus, Ga., and those of South Carelins and Mississippi, are very presperous.

The colored people are looking up, on the whole, very gradually. Some of them have made commendable advancement in intellectual improvement. But those who expect a rapid improvement in the masses of the cace, are decimed to disappointment. A succession of generations will be necessary to elevate the masses of the colored people of the South and make them as industrious and prosperous people. I feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the race, and I caution those who have already taken so much interest in the elevation and improvement of this people not to expect hasty accomplishment of their benevolent wishes in relation to those.

Knorville, Tenn., July 5, 1883.

IRELAND'S FISHERY INTERESTS.

While the capture of the best food fishes is greatly neglected by Irish fishermen, it is satisfactory to know that the take of mackers grees on increasing. The number of boxes of these fish caught last year was very close upon 200,000, of 120 San per box, being an increase of over 60,000 boxes on the take of 1881, and the money return amounted to £128,473, sithough the prices obtained were amailer than in some previous years lithough it is largely in the finands of English men, the Irish are taring to in a rather kindly way, judging from the fact that in seven years the number of native boats participating in the fishing has to creased from 133 to 263. While the caught maskers have thus increased, the herring fishery of late year have thus increased, the herring fishery of late year.